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THE GREAT ORIENTAL WAR. THE DOBRUDJA INVADED.

THE MONTENEGRINS OVERPOWERED AFTER DES-

PERATE FIGHTING. Russians on Friday crossed the Danube from Galatz. Next day they attacked Matchin, and promptly captured that fortified town, More troops have crossed at Braila, others are reported to have entered the Dobrudja as far down as Hirsova. There is now a Russian army of 232,000 men stationed along the Danube from Kalarasch to Gladova. There has been fierce fighting in Montenegro. The Turks have overpowered the brave mountaineers, but are paying dearly for each foothold they acquire in the principality.

THE INVASION OF BULGARIA. THE DOBRUDJA INVADED-MATCHIN CAPTURED-THE TURKS RETIRING-OVER FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND RUSSIANS IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, June 24, 1877. Telegrams from the seat of war state that on Friday 6,000 Russians crossed the Danube, in boats, from Galatz to the Dobrudja. On landing, they penetrated directly into the interior behind the hills, and gained possession of the hights commanding Matchin, after an obstinate fight with Bashiuntil noon. Next day the Russians entered Matchin, also constructed a bridge at Braila, whence their troops are likewise crossing into the Dobrudja. The Russian troops are intrenched. The Turks are destroying the line of railway between Tchernavoda and Matchin. There are indications that the Turks will not defend the Dohrudia.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

All authorities continue to assert that the crossing opposite Braila is intended merely as a diversion, because the pestilential climate and flooded condition of the Dobrudja forbid operations on an extensive scale. All danger from the Turkish flotilla or army on the Galatz and Reni line having, in the opinion of the Russian commanders, passed away, a majority of the troops have been withdrawn thence to Giusgevo to replace the forces who proceeded to the Wede and Aluta. No less than seven or eight troops, artillery, and pontoons to replace at Giurgevo the troops who marched down to Islasch and Turnu-Magurelli. The number of troops now between and at Simnitza and Giurgevo is no less than 96,000, while at Turnu-Magurelli and Islasch up to Korabbia are upward of 40,000. A portion of the reënforcements at Slatina are now being sent westward to Krajova, and the troops whose place they take there, to the number of 60,000, moving toward Kalafat and Gladova. Between Giurgevo and Kalarasch there are 36,000. There are thus between Kalarasch and the Hungarian frontier 232,000 men for the first line of attack. In the second line of Slobosia, Bucharest, Slatina, and Krajova there are 78,000, and further north again a reserve of 40,000 is stationed, half at Ploiesti, and half at Pitesch. The foregoing are combatants, of whom there are thus 350,000, exclusive of troops at Galatz, Braila, Reni, and reserve camps and barracks at Tartar-Bunar and Bolgrad. The total number of Russians of combatant and non-combatant services who are now in Roumania is estimated at 417,800. Their heavy guns are supplied with 700 rounds each, and they have on the Vode and Aluta sufficient pontoons for the construction of six bridges across the Danube.

It is believed the main passage must be attempted in a few days, as, though the Danube is still rather high, the Spring floods caused by heavy rains have m great measure subsided, but before long the mer floods, caused by the melting of snow on the Lower Carpathians, will commence. The in terval must therefore be utilized, if the attempt is to be made under favorable conditions. The posttion of the Russians at Turnu-Magurelli and Simuitza gives them command of four favorable passages-namely, at Turnu-Magurelli, Simnitza, Rustchuk, and Oreava. Within 12 hours the Russians could by drawing troops from Simuitza and Slobosia muster 132,000 men at and around ving troops at Simpitza westward to Turnu-Magurelli they could in ten hours mass 136,000 men there and at Islasch. It would also be pessible, by moving the troops at Turau-Magurelli and Islasch, to threaten Oreava with 40,000 men and Nikopolis with 96,000; thus within twelve hours these four points can be threatened by a force of 130,000 men, supported on the left by the Giergevo Corps, on the right by the Krajova Corps, and in the rear by a second line at Alexandria and Rusche de Wede or Slatina. Crossing therefore now need only he a matter of a few hours and good espionage.

Of course which of the four points is chosen depends in a great measure on the movement of the Turks. It is an important point in favor of the Russians that, owing to the greater straightness of the road on the northern side of the river, they ean march faster than the Turks. The troops at Krajova and westward thereof, numbering 60,000, combined with the Roumanians, can also threaten three points -namely, Widdin, Palanka, and Lom Palanka, and can act as the right wing of an Oreava attack; or if the disposition of the Turks should render such a movement necessary, as the left wing of a Timok Valley attack, with Roumanian and Servian troops forming the center and right. Of course the latter eventuality is improbable at present. There have been floating rumors during the week of the possibility of the Turks attempting the offensive by a feint at Kalafat and a real attack below Rem, to be supported by the fleet. Of course this would consider ably alter the Russians' plans, but it is considered improbable, although the Russians have strengthened the forces at Bolgrad and are erecting redoubts at Satanova, Jibrani, and on the read from Barda to Ismail. Various special dispatches point to the speedy removal of the Russian headquarters to Alexandria in Roumania, probably on Monday.

The Czar has decorated the two officers who first reached the Turkish bank of the Danube.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE INVASION.

Sr. PETURSBURG, June 24, 1877. An official account of the engagement fought by the troops who crossed from Galatz and occupied the Budjak hights says the Russian force consisted of ten companies of infantry, who crossed in boats and were received by a heavy fire. They however valiantly attacked the hights and drove back the enemy. The Turkish force consisted of 3,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and two guns. The Russians, having no cavalry or artillery, were obliged to resist the Turkish cavalry with bayenets. The Turks withdrew on the arrival of Russian reënforcements and artillery. The Russian losses were 48 killed and 90 wounded. Gen. Zimmermann telegraphs that the clergy and Christian inhabitants of Matchin received the Russians with great ceremony. One regiment is already in the town and will be reenforced by a brigade under Gen. lokoff.

VIENNA, June 24, 1877. The Political Correspondence's Galatz special tele gram says "the Ninth Russian Army Corps, which forms the right wing, is marching along the left bank of the Aluta, toward the Danube."

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24, 1877. It is stated in official circles that the Turkish Commander-in-Chief has been aware for some time of the intention of the Russians to cross into the Dobradja, but that it entered into his plan of operations to permit them to do so. An official statement published here says a certain number of Russians have also crossed the Danube in the direction

of Karagatch below Hirsova. The Czar, Czarowitz, and the Grand Dokes

Alexis, Sergius, and Vladimir have returned here after visiting Galatz and Bralla.

BLACK SEA OPERATIONS.

Sr. Petersburg, June 23, 1877. The steamers Constantine and Vladimir have sailed from Sebastopol and Odessa respectively. The former sunk four Turkish merchantmen on the Anatolian coast after putting their crews ashore. The Vladimir captured a brig off Varna. Both steamers returned to port safely.

THE ARMENIAN CAMPAIGN. A BATTLE RECENTLY IN PROGRESS-THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED NEAR BAYAZID.

LONDON, June 24, 1877. In Asia the most important strategic event has been the reëstablishment of the connection between the Russian left and center as proved by the fact that in the previous battle the Zeidekan left was strongly reënforced from the center.

Further accounts from Turkish sources relative to the recapture of Bayazid state that the Russian garrison have intrenched themselves near the town. Renter's dispatch from Bayazid, June 18, says: "The Russians in an engagement between Bayazid and Indiesen were defeated with the loss of 450 cavalry and 100 infantry."

CONSTANTINOPLE. Saturday, June 23, 1877. Intelligence received to-day announces that Mukh-Bazouks, the eagagement lasting from daybreak | tar Pasha has been engaged since Thursday with the Russian army at Tatkhodja, between Khorasan the Turks having abandoned it. The Russians have and Delibaba. A battle was proceeding all day yesterday. The result is unknown. Telegrams from Mukhtar Pasha state that the Turks attacked on the 20th inst. a Russian division encamped at Hiliatz. The fight lasted until nightfall. The Russian division was cut in two and fled in disorder.

> THE MONTENEGRIN CONFLICT. THE TURKS ADVANCING UPON CETTINJE, THE MONTENEGRIN CAPITAL - THE MONTENEGRINS

OVERPOWERED -AUSTRIAN AID EXPECTED. LONDON, Saturday, June 23, 1877. The Cettinje correspondent of The Times telegraphs, under date of yesterday, as follows: "Suleiman Pasha advances very slowly, the road being obstinately contested by the Montenegrins. I have no doubt myself that be will succeed in getting through but with very grave losses. According to the latest consular reports he had 22,000 regulars and from trains a day have been leaving Bucharest with 5,000 to 8,000 irregulars, against whom Prince Nicholas can only oppose 8,000 to 10,000 men. The fighting is reported to be very sanguinary, but the Turks can only n now with danger and will push forward regardless of losses. The convent of Ostrok was burned this merning. An attack is announced on two points of the

southern frontier. The total number of Turkish forces now operating against Montenegro is about 60,000." A Reuter telegram from Ragusa dated yesterday says: The fighting near Ostrok ceased yesterday. The Mon-tenegrins occupy an intrenched position which prevents the advance of Suleiman Pasha. with another corps is intrenched at Cerova, south of Ostrok. All Saib is expected to attack Danilograd to-morrow with the object of effecting a junction with Suleiman Pasha. Should these operations succeed, both armies will march upon Cettinje, while Lieut.-Gen. Mehemet All will march down from Vassoje vich to cover their flanks. All the Montenegrius in

Herzegovina are returning to their country's defense. CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, June 23, 1877. operating from Herzegovina and A bania against Montenegro successfully effected a junction at 9 o'clock this morning and are now marching upon Cettinje.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24, 1877. An official dispatch from Podgoritza aunounces that the united divisions of Saleiman Pasha and Ali Saib are successfully advancing in Montenegro. The Monten grins have evacuated Cettinje. Three thousand wounded have been removed thence to Cattaro.

CETTINJE, Saturday, June 23, 1877. Montenegrin official accounts admit that Suleiman Pasha's and Ali Saib's forces have effected a junction, and say it was after six days' continuous fighting, in

and say it was after and which the Turks lost 7,000 men.

LONDON, June 24, 1877. The Observer's Vienna correspondent says Austria has formally refused to intervene in behalf of Montenegro, unless the latter acknowledges herself hopelessly prostrate, and makes direct application for assistance.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN TREATED DISCOURTEOUSLY. CONSTANTISOPLE, Saturday, June 23, 1877.

The Porte's reply to Lord Derby's note in reference to the Suez Canal was dispatched on the 21st inst. It is understood that the Porte accepts the principle of free navigation of the canal by neutrals, but re serves the right of fighting an enemy's vessel.

LONDON, Saturday, June 23, 1877. The Daily News's Plojesti dispatch confirms the report that the Grand Duke Nicholas received the English attaché Col. Wellesley very brusquely, being warned that friendly spirit. Col. Wellesley remains at Bucharost, presumably awaiting instructions from hom LONDON, June 24, 1877.

A St. Petersburg telegraph denies that Col. Wellesley the English attaché, has been treated with coolness and suspicion at the Russian headquarters.

WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.

BRAILA AND MATCHIN. Braila, where the Russian left wing has bridged the Danabe, has played an important part in every campaign between Russia and Turkey. In 1828 it was a town of 24,000 inhabitants, aurrounded by nine bastioned fronts, each flank resting upon the bank of the river. A straight wall extended along the crest of the political parties of England go so far as that. He would chiffs and joined the extremities of the bastioned fronts, completing the inclosure of the town. At the beginning of the campaign of 1828 the Turks occupied the town. The fortifications were in good repair and were armed with 300 pieces of ordnance. The garrison consisted of 2,000 men, and the town was amply supplied with am numition and provisions. A Bussian corps appeared before the town as early as May 11, and the opened; but it was not until the Russian florilla of 18 gunboats and defeated and routed the Turkish fleet, and bombardment had been opened from the waterside, that the garrison capitulated on condition of being al lowed to withdraw unmolested to Silistria. After the capitulation of the Turkish force on June 17, the Eussians razed the fortifications. The Russians crossed the Danube at Isakeha, below Galatz.

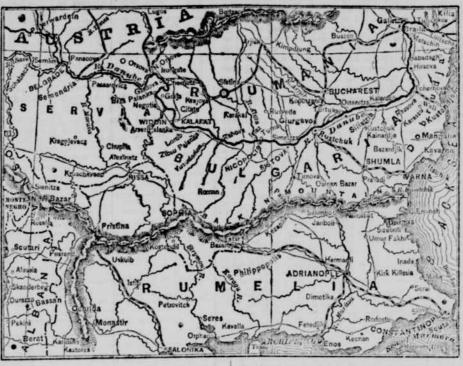
During the Autumn of 1853, before the Turks assumed the offensive at Kalatat and Oltenitza, the Russians had occupied Bralia and Galatz, and there had been a occupied Braila and Galistz, and there had been a skirmich at Isakcha, where the crossing last been made in the previous campaign. Buring the Wiefer about 10,000 troops were concentrated between Galatz and Brella. On Jan. S. 3,000 Russians crossed the Danube from Braila to Matchin, destroyed some field works, and retired under a brisk fire from the Turks. They also formed an intremended camp in the Island of Telestal in the Danuae. The Turks caised fortifications epicostic the Russian batteries, and for two months succeeded in repetiling the attacks of the security. Late in March the Russians crossed the Franthe from Galatz, Brailla, and Islandi, and captured Matchin and Franch. These operations rendered them massers of the Dobrudja, but they were pent up in those distinal swamps for several months.

New fortifications and large earthworks have recently

BRIDGING THE DANURE

The Russians seem to have built their bridges and crossed the Danube into the Dobrudja very quietly. It was a bolder and more brilliant undertaking in 1828. The Turks had divined the intentions of the enemy and had intrenched themselves opposite the point of crossing. The Bussians had to make a causeway 7,000 paces in length before they could reach the bank, and were under fire while at work. They had a fletilla on the Dannee, and when their causeway was complete they sent a detachment of infantry and Cossacks across the river it boats and innied below the Turkish earthworse. These troops carried the infrenchments by storm and the Turks abone oned the attempt to dispute the crossing. Napoleon's passage of the Danme in the face of the Anstrians before the battle of Wagram was still more brilliant. He concealed the materials for a floating bridge in the woods and brushwood; he sent across at 9

NEW-YORK. MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1877. THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE DANUBE.



The Russians began on Friday the long expassed over a military bridge into the Dobrudja, where they speedily captured Matchin, or Matschin. They are crossing also at Braila, and according to a Turkish account, at Hirsova. It is understood that the Turks will retire before the invaders, leaving them in control of the Debrudia-that eastern corner of Bulgaria, extending frem Tutscha to Tchernevoda. The positions of the Rus-

The Russians began on Friday where, may be understood by the aid of the above map, pected crossing of the Danube. Leaving Galatz, they be understood by the aid of the above map.

There are from Kalarasch to Giurgevo 36,000 men; from Gurgevo to Simnitza, 96,000; from Simnitza to Turn', and its vicinity, 40,000; from Kalafat to Gladova there are to be in a day or two 60,000. These forces make in all 232,000 men, who are supported by 118,000 quartered elsewhere in Roumania. These statisties do not include the forces operating against the Debrudia, of which no accurate estimate has been reported.

THE INDIAN WAR.

OF THE INDIANS-BANNOCK, SHOSHONE, AND

YELLOWSTONE INDIANS DEBATING THE QUES-

San Francisco, June 24.-A press dispatch

from Boise Citysays: Judge Kelly, who left here on Mon-

day last to take arms to the people living on the Wiser

River, refurned yesterday. He says the people in those

valleys have left their forms and nearly all assembled at

a point in the Lower Wiser Valley, near Jeff-ies, where they are constructing a fort. The Wiser Valley is

directly on the fine of Indian travel of the northern and

southern sections, and is very much exposed to Indian

raids. A number of Indians, professing to be friendly,

are now encamped near the upper settlements on the

Wiser, and many others are known to be roaming

have always been allowed to leave the reservations as

opportunity given them to become thoroughly ac quainted with the condition of the settlers and to pre-

pare themselves for whatever course they might choo-

to take. They are generally well armed, while the is

whatever they may choose to do. The people are with-

eight men left this morning to go to the relief of the peo-

ple shut up in the slockade fort at State Creek. At Mid-

22 men. The other 21 men of the party volunteering here are obliged to remain behind on account of the

Thomas E. Logan, Mayor of Bolse City, and J. N. Cos

on, member of the Legislative Council, who left there on

Wednesday for the purpose of visiting the Indians en-eamped in Great Cames Prairie, returned at

noon yesterday, secompanied by 14 of the principal Indian chiefs assembled there. There are now

encamped in that locality about 1,500 Indians of both

sexes and all ages, embracing members of the Baunock,

found a purry of Indians camped. They made known

ONE THOUSAND STAND OF ARMS TO BE ISSUED TO

OREGON AND FIVE HUNDRED TO IDARO.

orders for the issue of 1,000 stand of arms to the State

of Oregon, and 500 to the Territory of Idaho, together

legue is made on account of Indian frombles in that see

1876, which authorizes the Secretary of War to cause to

thereon, such arms no be may deem necessary for their

protection against Indian raids, not to exceed 1,000 to

said Territories, provided that such issues shall be only

FAILURE OF A BANKING HOUSE.

Sidney Paisifer & Co. suspended payment yesterday morning and closed their doors. Sidney Palaifer, whose

cumbered, is liable and sacre'lly pledged to pay the com-

CHILD.

disputch to The Eagle from Sing Sing, says: "Mrs. Hub-

bell of Brooklyn, who recently arrived here for the Sum-

Peoria, Ill., June 24.—The banking firm of

Washington, June 24.-The Chief of the

carcity of arms, annaunition, and means.

TION OF WAR.

p. m. two battalions of infantry, who held their ground till the bridge was "completed; he then threw another corps across the river; and by daylight there were 70,000 soldiers on the other side. mitted to remain under arrest in his own house as

THE RUSSIAN LEFT.

The Russian left wing comprises divisions of the 13th, 14th, and 4th Corps. These corps were originally concentrated in Bessarabia, and were sent to the front to relieve the 7th and 11th Corps as soon as defense of Odessa, the Crimea, and the northern coast of the Black Sca. The troops that have crossed the Danule belong to the 14th Corps, Lieut.-tien. Zimmermann com-manding. The cavalry attached to this corps has re-cently been organized as the 1st Division of Don Cosancks.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

COMPLIMENTS TO GEN. GRANT. PRIENDLY REFERENCE MADE TO HIM BY THE PRINCE

OF WALES AND THE EARL OF CARNARVON-GEN.

Gen. Grant was present last night at a banquet given by the Corporation of Trinity House. The Prince of Wales presided. Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, the Prince of Lemingen, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross, and Chief-Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn were among the distinguished company present The Pri ce of Wales, referring to Gen. Grant, in the course of his speech said : "On the present occasion it is a matter of peculiar gratification to us, as Englishmen, to receive as our guest Gen. Grant. [Cheers.] I can assure him for myself and for all loyal subjects of the Queen that it has given us the greatest pleasure to see

him as a guest in this country." [Cheers.]
The Earl of Carnarvon proposed the health of the visitors, and coupled with it Gen. Grant's name. He said: "Strangers of all classes, men of letters, arts, science, state, and all that has been most worthy and great, have, as it were, come to this center of old civilization. I venture, without disparagement to any of these illustrious guests, to say that never has there been one to waom we willingly accord a freer, fuller, heartier welcome than we do to Gen. Grant on this occasion, not m rely because we believe he has performed the part of THE PORTE AND THE SUFZ CANAL-COL. WELLESLEY | a distinguished general, nor because he has twice filled the highest office which the citizens of his great country that good will and affection which ought to subsist between us and the United States. It has been my duty to be connected with the great Dominion of Canada, stretching several thousand miles along the frontier of the United States, and during the last three or four years I can truthfully say that nothing impressed me more than the interchange of friendly and good offices which took place between the two countries under the auspices of

Gen. Grant replied that he felt more impressed than he had possibly ever felt before on any occasion. He came here under the impression that this was Trinity House, and that trinity consisted of the army, navy, and peace. He thought it was a place of quietude, where there would be no talk or toasis. He had been, therefore, naturally surprised at hearing both. He had heard some remarks from His Royal Highness which compelled him to say a word in response. He begged to thank His Royal Highness for those remarks. There had been other things said during the evening highly gratifying to Not the least gratifying was to hear that there were occasionally in this country party fights as well as in America. He had seen before now a war b imitate their chapiain, who had set a good example of oratory-that was shortness-and say no more than | tion, and is pursuance of the joint resolution of July 3, bonalf of the visitors.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

DISSOLUTION TO BE ANNOUNCED FORMALLY TO-DAY. VERSAILLES, Saturday, June 23, 1877. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies, after unimportant sittings, adjourned until Monday. the close of the sitting of the Chamber the Duke de Broghe, President of the Council, and M. Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, entered to read the decree of dissolution. They consulted President Greevy, but, it boing too late, postponed the reading until Monday.

Paris, Saturday, June 23, 1877. The vote in the Senate for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies being foreseen has caused little sensation, and is di cussed by the morning papers with great calmness. The exact figures of the vote in the Senato were 149 against 130. REPUBLICANS TO BE RE-ELECTED.

The Deputies belonging to the Republican Union have decided no Republican candidate shall be put in nomina, tion against any of the 363 Deputies who voted the other day censuring the Broglie Cabinet. The Republican Senators have nominated an extra Parliamentary committee to draft a manifesto. M. Simon is a member of the committee. GAMBETTA CONFIDENT.

At a banquet given in Versailles on the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Hoche, M. Gambetta spoke sauguinely of a Republican victory in the coming elections. France, he declared, would then have a stable and definitive gov ernment; the Republic is a guarantee of peace for Ed rope; the Republican government does not require or ask foreign governments for a test of their confidence. M. Gambetta concluded by proposing the health of "M. There, the liberation of the territory, and the enlightened guide of France."

CIVILIZING AFRICA.

BEUSSELS, June 24, 1877. The International African Commission has concluded its labors. It has decided upon the organization of stations in Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. It also decided that an expedition shall leave Zauztour in the direction of Lake Tanganyika. The King of Beigium was elected President.

STROUSBERG GOING TO PRISON.

A BELIEF AT WASHINGTON THAT HE WILL BE.

WASHINGTON. IS MR. ARTHUR TO BE REMOVED?

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 24.—There are many indicaions that the removal of Collector Arthur from the New-York Custom-house will take place in the course of the next two or three weeks. Strong influences are being brought to bear upon the Cabinet to accomplish this action. It is urged that the recent investigation of the Custom-house affairs disclosed so many abuses flourishing under Mr. Arthur's administration that his removal must follow as the logical consequence of exposure. It would seem to be only natural that the President should desire to have its civil service policy carried into exect in the Custom-house by some one not identified with the old order of things. However much willingness Mr. Arthur may display to conform his management to the new ideas now in force, he can scarcely command the full confidence of the Administration.

AN ORDER TO OFFICE-HOLDERS. PRESIDENT HAYES'S DECLARATION THAT THEY MUST GIVE UP PARTY MANAGEMENT-POLITICIANS ILL

Washington, June 24.—The President's order prohibiting office-holders from taking part in the active work of politics received full consideration in the Cabinet. As originally drawn, the order required all officials holding positions on political committees to resign them or submit to removal from their offices. The formal statement of this alternative was stricken out as superfluous, since the open vic lation of an Executive order signed by the President would of course lead to certain removal. The order was issued yesterday, and is as follows, it being a circular to office-holders:

a circular to office-holders:

EXECUTIVE MASSION, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.
Size: I desire to early your attention to the feriowitz paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to the electronic. "No officer should be required or parameters to take pair in the amagement of political organizations, enucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either origing of through the press, is not defined, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duttes. No assessment for political parameter of officers of the cycle is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements. Very respectfully. R. B. HAYES.

As interpreted by Cabinet officers the order is in-THE PEOPLE OF THE WISER VALLEY AT THE MERCY

As interpreted by Cabinet efficers the order is inended to prohibit any connection whatever with any of the various ward, township, county, State, or national organizations for conducting political campaigns, and debars the office-holder from acting as a delegate to political conventions. The only part that office-holders will be allowed to take in political affairs will be voting, speaking, and writing for the press. It is doubtful whether an official will be allowed to leave his office to run itself, however, while he takes the stamp for his party as many have done heretofore.

The order is expected to provoke strong opposition from the whole body of working Republican politicians throughout the country, and it will no doubt be sharply criticised when Congress meets by promineut representatives of this class in both houses. The Southern Republicans are particularly troubled about the new departure. They say that the party organization cannot be maintained in any part of the South without the Federal office-holders. In many sections the only efficient workers the party possesses are postmasters, deputy marshals, and revenue officials. If they cease their labors it is predicted that the party will go to pieces.

A Pennsylvania politician declares that the President's order will ruin the Republican party in Philadelphia. He says that nearly all the officers and employés in the Custom-house, the Post-Office, and the Mint, in that city, hold their places as rewards for their zeal and skill in managing cancuses, conventions, and elections, in their precincts and wards. Many of them are presidents of local Republican elubs, and there is scarcely a man who has not heretofore been expected to aid his party by contributions of money and by active personal effort in every political canvass, whether city, State, or national. He believes it is to the exercious and pecumary contributions of this large body of Federal office-holders that the Republican party owes its control of the city. He reports that themselves in favor of a policy exactly the opposite get the effices shall be those who are the most flicient party workers. With the morto of the distribution of the spoils to the most deserving inscribed upon their banners, he fears that the Domorraev will win an easy victory.

femil a party of Indians camped. They made known their object, to ascertain the disposition of the Indians and their intentions. The Indians were asked to send forward their best raters to the main camp, and request the principal calcius to meet the Commissioners at Willow Cress. The Indians complied, and cook the chiefs made their appearance. The interview which took place revealed the fact tout these Indians had been visited by emissioners from the Nez Peress and other hostile bands in the North, and that a portion of them had been considering whether to remain friendly to the whites or join the hostiles. This came out modernially, the Indians professing all the time for the main tailafed to the former treaties and piedors. The Commissioners then indiced the chiefs to accompany them to Belie City and have a talk with the Governor. James Dempsey, an Irisianam, who has been a long time with these Indians and understants their language, came with these Indians and understants inch language, came with these the Governor in the Executive Chamber, where the interview took place in the presence of Legan and Costan and several citizons.

A Portland press dispatch says Gen. Howard telegraphs from Fort Lapwal, June 21: "Capt. Miller, with 300 men. Paves for the front this evening. Indian prisoners sinte that the solders were left wanded on the field, and that the Killed were not mainlaised. A steamer arrived at Lewiston this morning with 125 troeps and a large quantity of arms, munitions, etc. SPECIE ACCUMULATING. THE AMOUNT IN THE COUNTRY ESTIMATED TO BE \$225,000,000. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 24.-It is estimated by a competent Treasury authority that the total amount of gold and silver in the United States at this time is \$225,000,000. The increase during the fiscal year ending June 30 is supposed to have been not less than \$45,000,000. The imports of gold and silver Ordennee Bureau at the War Department has given coin and bullion have about equaled the exports, and as the balance of trade is becoming more and with the necessary ammunition for such arms. The more pronounced in favor of the United States, it is believed that the accumulation of specie in this country will continue during the ensuing year at a more rapid rate than heretofore, so that when the time fixed for resumption comes around there will be an abundance of the precious metals available. each of entd States, and not more than 500 to each of Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, expects to spend some time in California and Nevada during the Summer investigating the capacity of the principat gold and silver mines, in order to determine upon the supply of the precious metals which the Government can count upon for coinage purposes.

> CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. JUDGE WAITE'S VISIT IN CHARLESTON.

Washington, June 24, 1877. The denial attributed to Chief Justice Waite that he had been subjected to discourtesy walle holding court in Charleston appears to have been misinterpreted. The Chief Justice was reperied as saying that no incivility had been shown him. It would appear that the people displayed neither court sy nor discourtesy toward the highest judicial officer in the nation, but merely let him severely alone. A gentleman who arrived from Charleston this morning and who lives at the hotel where the Chief Justice and his family slopped, says, of his own knowledge, the Charlestot ladies refused to call upon Mrs. Walte.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO THE EAST. The Presidential party will leave here at half-past 1 to-morrow. It will consist of 13 persons.

property is said to amount to over \$1,000,000, posted a note on the door of the bank expressing prefound serrow at the sus; ension, and his belief that the creditors would They go in two special cars. John H. Rice, Assistant lose nothing, as his property, which is large and unin-Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, arrived here this pany's habilities. This the citizens generally believe.
The amount of inbilities is not yet known. Woolner
Bros., Jarre distillers, have been borrowing heavily of
the firm, and will doubtless also fail. The citizens are
greatly excited. morning, having been detailed by Gov. Rice to accompany the party to Boston. Charles B. Clark, manager of the New-York and New-England Railroad, came on with him and will take charge of the party. He stopped in Philadelphia to make arrangements with the roads between there and New-York. It was fortunately discovered in time that one of Col. Scott's private cars which had been intended for the President is too him to pass under some of the bridges. A director's car was substi-A BROOKLYN WOMAN SHOOTS HERSELF AND Poughkeepste, N. Y., June 24 .- A special

RESUMPTION AT NAVY-YARDS. There is every prospect that work will be

mer season, shot herself and child last night while tem porarily insone. Coroner Dick of Peckskill was sum-moned." resumed at several navy-yards soon after the lat of July, when the appropriation for the next fiscal year will become available. There are three vessels now on REPORTED DEFALCATION IN A LABOR UNION. the stocks, which can soon be firdshed and ready for sea. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 24.-It is reported They are the Nipsic at Washington, Galena at Norfolk, that the Hon. Frank Abboit of Port Jervis, late treasand Mobican at Marc Island. The last two named are to carry eight guns each, and the Nipsic six. It is the inurer of the Brotherhood of Locometive Engineers, is carry eight cuns onch, and the Nipsic six. It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to use the appropriation for the next fiscal year for the repair and preservashort in his accounts with that order. Enmor places the amount variously at from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The matter is openly talked about in this village. The Brother-hood are reticent about the matter. tion of vessels, maintenance of the may, &c., and not | sel

apply it to the liquidation of debts contracted by the de-partment before he came into office on account of insufa-cient appropriations, and thus exhaust the whole appro-priation before the fiscal year shall have half expired.

DANGER OF ARMY REDUCTION PAST. Army officers begin to think that the events which have occurred since the adjournment of Congress have put the military force out of danger of an immediate reduction. The Indian outbreak in Idaho, the demand of the Governor of Utah for more troops to enforce the laws in that Territory, and the evident necessity of an increased force upon the Rio Grande frender, make it likely that a movement to cut down the army will be neither politic nor popular. The Democrate were in hot hante to put such a pedget through last actsion, but they will come back in October with different views. The opinion is expressed in military circles, however, that the regalar Army Appiooriation bill may not be passed at once after Congress meets on the 16th of October next. It accuss to be the impression that a fent resolution will be passed a governating necessary money to pay the rank and the of the army; but that the regular Appropriation bill may be put of until the lat of the extra seasion or the first of the regular mession. Social this be the case, work in the arsenals which will be suspended on the lat of July, cannot be reasured ently in November, as was at first anticipated, and the 600 workmes thrown est of explayment will be keep add until the passage of the regular Appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1877.

The Western whisky men are gradually escaping from he effects of the Bristow prosecutions. The firm of Recile, Janker & Co. of Chicago, against which a judgment of nearly \$500,000 for alleged whisky frauds was old sin d, has succeeded in getting an order from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioners of furt of Revenue to open the independents and permit a new trust. To, were one of the first concerns seized by Secretary Ersstow. They turned State's evidence, and now clear fundaments.

The Freedman's Bank Commissioners have in hand nough money to declare a dividend of 10 per cent to the siters of that institution. The Commissioners have eterminal, however, to declare no dividend at present, or he reason that the expense of paying a dividend of 0 per cent only would be greater to a vast number of positors than the amount received by them. There are early 20,000 depositors whose balances are five dollars

The Post-Office Department to-day issued an order for the delivery of stamps and dies (which are Government property) by the Morgan Envelope Company, the present contractors for supplying postal cards, to the American Photo ype Comomy of New-York, the new contract-

army to induce the President to revoke his order detail the collibers' Home at this place have failed. So anxious were some of the officers to keep the Soldiers' Home under its present management that they overstepped the limits of official propriety in their representations to the

fels accertained at the State Department that no dipomatic representations have yet been made to our Govben 1 of Sioux fundans on British soil, nor are any diplo-made to go dations on this subject now pending. There is no local obligation on the part of the United States to bring race back. Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Reynolds, colonel 3d United

States Cavalry, has been placed upon the retired list on necount of long and faithful service. Livut. Col. Thomas Devotes is promoted to the vacant coloneley. Major Nel-ant B. Svitzer to the Hennemant-coloneley, and Capt. Parts I. Gordon becomes a unifor. The income of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year just closing will be about a quarter of a million de

lars less than for the previous year. This is a striking proof of the continuance of the hard times. Heretofore the business depression has not affected the postal reve-

feeling and appreciation of the manner in which the clerks of his department perform their duties, permitted all of them to quit work yesterday at 3 p. m., an hour earlier than manal. D. C. Cox, the Pension Agent for the District of Coumbia, has been designated to take charge of the const

The Secretary of War writes to Gov. Emory of Utah that the Government does not believe there will be a rising in that Territory, but will nevertheless strengthen the

Attorney General Devens officially states that Marshal Smyth has "Inity met every complaint that has been brought to the notice of the Department of Justice." G. Wiley Wells of Mississippi will be appointed Consul-Gener 1 of the United States to China.

OAKEY HALUS LAST STEP.

COMMENTS ON A RUMOR THAT HE HAS AGAIN DIS-APPEARED.

A gentleman who was an intimate friend of A. Onkey Hall, and interested himself in the search for alarm and disgnat among the party leaders in Parla-delphia. He thinks the Democrats will declare that he did not believe that either the family or personal friends here had endeavored to keep themselves informed from that promulgated by the Administration, of the movements of Mr. Hall, but he thought that Mr. and will promise that if they succeed the men who | Habi's numerous friends in England had attempted to do this. It was rumored that Mr. Hall, who wanted to be regarded as dead, went to Liverpool three weeks ago and disappeared. This gentleman did not believe that Hall had returned to this country. He had beard of Mr. Rall's having been in Paris recently, and thought he might have met James Gordon Bennett, although he would not have been disposed to see any other acquaintance. There was a conjecture, also, that Mr. Hall might have embarked was a conjecture, also, that Mr. Hall might have embarked in journalism, in which he had daobied for many years, and necepted a position as correspondent in some European enotal, or—what would completely meet his desire to hide himself—possibly he had gone to the Danubo as war correspondent. Mr. H di was well qualified to support intaselt in journalism wherever the English language was spoke, and that would be the kind of work to which he would naturally turn. Possibly his friends had mado his loane in Lendon untennole. Many of them who have gone abroad this seasen, Georre Faweett Rowe among taem, expressed a determination to see Mr. "Gariott." Then, some nine of Mr. Hall's history might have been known in the neighborhood, and that, with the importunities of old zequalutances, anight have caused him to see a greater sectusion. This gentleman said that Mrs. Hall and her dung atters were living at their country scat in New-Jerse, dejected in spirits, and that Mrs. Hall under her addictions had changed remarkably in appearance.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.—The stove molders of

BERLIN, Out., June 24.-Witham Moyer, an old

Tivoli, N. Y., June 24.—Jane More, a middle-aged MENPHS, Tenn., June 24.—The damage to the cotton crep on the Arkinsas River by the flood is estimated as

QUEBEC, June 24.—The Wimbledon Team, under

MONTREAL, June 24.—The office of the Paymaster of the Grand Trunk Railway was robbed Friday evening of \$2,000. There is no clew to the thief. NewPORT, R. I., June 24.—The agent of the brig Lech Lomend, a portion of whose crew muttains at this port will ship a new crew at once, and proceed to Turkey.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. June 24.—Paniel and James Housley, aged 19 and 17 years respectively, were y sterias frowned by the overturning of a cance near Alexandria Bay PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—An appeal has been made to the citizens of Philadelphia, through the Mayor, for air for the people of Mount Carmel, I.L. was suffered by the air former.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 24.—The Lyers town coming cost referred to F. A. Mason to r. esq. has been denoting darket the variety of the \$150,090 costs for the contraction of the Sodus Bay and Cornine Railroad.

Petti apprication. June 24.—Frunk Kelly, who was crogness for the mursier of the control man, Chase, in the record of 18.1, was acquitted last fight. The prisoner paged was treef for the mursier of Frot. Catta, and acquitted. M. McHills, Tenna, June 24, Judge Frigg of the label states District Court yesherdry look the case of William Entire has care at at, a dust the Mobba and Onio Rail-od under activement, and adjourned the court unit pert

P HEADELPHIA. June 24.—The painting, "Catarina Cortare," by the Austrian artist, Hans Makert, was removed from the Actional of the Artis his cay to-day, and hime to M seen Art other Brothers, agents for Hans Makart, to be shipped to Vienca.

Stipple rown, N. Y., June 24, John Van Winkle,